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(54) Title of the Invention: A Cosmetic Material

(21) Application No.: 60-122134

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Specification

Title of the Invention: A Cosmetic Material

Claim:

A cosmetic material characterized in that soybean milk is compounded as a specified component with the cosmetic material components, and, moreover, in that greater than 2 w % surfactant is compounded relative to the solid components in the soybean milk.

Detailed Description of the Invention

(Field of Industrial Use)

This invention relates to a cosmetic material in which soybean milk is compounded.

[NOTE: between line characters are Japanese phonetic spelling of Glycine max Merrill]

Soybeans are the seeds of the plant Glycine max Merrill of the family Leguminosae. It is important as a plant protein source and everyone knows that bean curd (tofu), which is a processed product of it, is a food product that has a beautifying effect.

The inventors discovered experimentally that soybeans can not only serve as a food product but that they also have various functions of a cosmetic nature when used topically. In making products containing them into commercial products, its extract, which is an aqueous extract, is so-called "soybean milk," which is desired to be in an emulsion state. For this reason, cosmetic materials in which it is used as a raw material are provided and it is widely used in the cosmetics industry and in barber and beauty shops.

(Prior Art)

The object of this invention is "soybean milk," which is an emulsion that is obtained by aqueous extraction of soybean seeds, grinding them after they have swollen, adding water to them and heating them and separating the insoluble residue by filtration. In general, soybean milk is a white to yellow-tinged white emulsion that has a pH of 7.0 to 7.5 and contains approximately 9% solid components. When a salt or acid is added and it is heated, cheese-like tofu in which the protein has gelled is separated out. Soybean milk contains 3 to 5% of protein and 3 to 5% of lipid. These proteins have an excellent amino acid balance, being high in lysine, and the fat component has a high linoleic acid content. In addition, it contains large amounts of substances relevant to cosmetics such as saponin, phospholipids and vitamin E. In spite of the fact that it is recommended for the effects it will have as a cosmetic material, there have been no reports [Amendment 1] of its topical use. As somewhat similar examples, shampoos containing red beans [azuki] for the purpose of a saponin effect, hair dyes in which black pigments are used and hair cosmetic products containing lecithin that has been subjected to solvent extraction are known. Of legendary interest, we have heard of milk baths and examples of folk practices in which people have washed their faces with tofu refuse (bean curd [tofu] refuse) to make them white. [NOTE: The term in parentheses is a different word for tofu refuse as opposed to the literal term outside the parentheses.]

(Action)

When the inventors used soybean milk as a cosmetic material, they found various unanticipated effects.

I) Usefulness of adding water

It is said that dry skin from which moisture has been lost hastens aging. Soybean milk, because of the components that it contains, has the actions of furnishing water content and of maintaining a suitable degree of water content. Table 1 shows the data on 20 volunteers who used it when water content was determined by a moisture meter.

Table 1

	Wiped with water	Wiped with soybean milk
19 ~ 26	22 ~ 29	23 ~ 28
18 ~ 24	19 ~ 22	20 ~ 25
		•
23 ~ 32	25 ~ 30	26 ~ 32
21 ~ 30	21 ~ 30	24 ~ 32
16 ~ 24	18 ~ 26	20 ~ 30
14 ~ 26	14 ~ 26	16 ~ 29
	18 ~ 24 23 ~ 32 21 ~ 30 16 ~ 24	18 ~ 24 23 ~ 32 21 ~ 30 16 ~ 24 19 ~ 22 25 ~ 30 21 ~ 30 18 ~ 26

II) Effect of providing a lustrous feeling

An experiment was performed for providing a moist lustrous feeling by applying soybean milk to the skin or hair and then bathing or showering, after which it was removed. When a comparison was made at the same time of individuals who had not undergone the application treatment, there was clearly a different feel. This feel has an aspect that cannot be expressed by scientific data but which can be grasped from the questionnaires of the volunteers. Table 2 shows the results when 1.8 liters of soybean milk were added to a 180 liter capacity tub for household use and the subjects bathed in it.

Table 2

Breakdown of test subjects Males (persons) Females (persons)	Age 6-12 3 5	Age 13-18 7 6	Age 19-26 8 12	Age 27-36 9 14	Age 36-56 23 18	Over age 56 9 6	Totals 59 61
Totals	8	13	20	23	41	15	120

Questionnaire Results .

		T		
	Good	Neither better or worse	Didn't like	No response
 About the bath area	Texture of bath was delicate 77	No different from usual 10	Didn't like it 12	Can't make a judgment 21
During bathing	Good for bathing	No particular	Bad feeling	No response
	90	difference 3	9	18
Washing with soap	Lathered well 86	No particular difference 14	Did not remove dirt 4	Not clear 16
Feeling on getting out of tub	Warm feeling 94	No particular difference	Bad feeling 10	Can't decide 7
Feel of skin	Smooth feeling 38	No particular difference	Not refreshed 2	
	Moist feeling 35	•	Feeling of something left on skin	Not clear 4
	Full feeling 25		3	· .
	25		Sticky feeling 9	

Further, when soybean milk was compounded and used during shampooing, there was no glare when a hair tonic was subsequently applied and there was a stable luster.

III) Use in removing dirt

Oil and fat components, saponin and lecithin were mixed with soybean milk. They are hydrophilic and serve to remove lipoid dirt. When the inventors used them compounded with soap, foaming occurred and dirt was released. When a water wash was observed under the microscope, it was seen that fine particles of soybean milk enveloped the dirt particles. When, considering this action, we use stable soybean milk colloid, which has a pH of 7.0 to 8.0, with hair and skin, which are present together, and are acidic substances with pH of 3.5 to 5.0, we find that the soybean milk particles incorporate them and become large and coarser. When acidic substance are present in large quantities and the balance is broken, it becomes condensed in the tofu-like scum and is dispersed by active agents. Therefore, it is thought that the dirt is removed in the previous stage.

Experiment A: Face powder (facial compound 80.0%, sorbitol 4.0%, sorbitan sesquioleate 10.0%, vaseline 0.5%, liquid paraffin 2.0%, propylene glycol 2.5%, castor oil 1.0%) was applied regularly to frosted glass and a test strip was made. The experiment [sic] was immersed in 10-times diluted solutions of the formulation of Example 1 (A) and of formulation (B) from which the 100.0% of the soybean milk had been removed leaving the remainder. The test materials were agitated for 30 minutes and the test strips were removed and washed with water 5 times. When the ratio of transmittance of light was determined taking the frosted glass before the experiment as the standard, the following results were obtained.

A [Amendment 2]: 97.7% B [Amendment 2]: 82.1%

IV) Other effects

As described above, soybean milk contains large amounts of amino acids, fatty acids, lecithin and vitamins, for which reason its effect in maintaining healthy scalp, hair and skin even when applied to the body externally can well be inferred.

V) Toxicity

Soybean milk does dot exhibit any toxicity whatsoever when it is consumed. Eight women used a 10-times dilution of soybean milk to wash their faces every day. No abnormalities whatsoever were found after 92 days.

As described above, soybean milk was found to be effective. However, the first problem in the actual use of cosmetic products that contain it involve putrefaction and degeneration. This problem can be solved by such means as the addition of suitable chemical agents and sterilization treatments.

The second problem is the occurrence of refuse (hard and soft states like that of tofu, referred to hereafter as scum). Specifically, when soybean milk is heated in the presence of an electrolyte, it exhibits the property of coagulation as in previous technologies. Until the point of coagulation is reached, to the extent that the particles simply grow larger and bind, the dirt component is increased and is removed. However, in states in which there is a marked change in the extent of this, for example, when large amounts of acidic substances such as perspiration remain and when hard water and seawater are used, a state of coagulation occurs and scum is formed and remains on the skin or head hair. Even though scum itself does not have a bad effect physiologically on the cosmetic effect, the scum cannot be washed off and the individual cannot go out in public when it is attached. Consequently, means must be taken so that coagulation of this scum does not occur in cosmetic products.

The inventors discovered that surfactants can be added specifically as a method for solving this problem.

Because raw soybean milk has a high water content as described above and also taking into consideration the points of convenience of handling and degeneration, dry product should be used. As an example of analysis of dry soybean milk products, values are ordinarily 40 to 45% for protein, 15 to 18% for lipids, 30 to 35% for carbohydrates, 4 to 5% for ash content and 2 to 10% for water content. [NOTE: Paragraph added in accordance with Amendment 3]

Experiment B: 10 ml of commercial soybean milk [no additives: evaporation residue 9.14% (105°, 2 g, 3 hr)] was collected in a beaker and 20 ml of water and various quantities of surfactant were added. Next, 10 ml of CaCl₂· 2H₂O N/10 solution was added to make a total volume of 50 ml. This mixture was heated over a hot bath for 30 minutes, It was then filtered through a filter cloth and the water was drained for 5 minutes, after which the scum remaining on the filter cloth (containing water as is) was weighed. The results are shown in the figure.

In figure, [A] is shown the case in which no surfactant was added and in which more than 10 g of scum was produced and [B] is the case in which CaCl₂ was not added. In the cases in which a surfactant [W, X, Y and Z] was used, it was possible to inhibit the occurrence of scum to a certain extent. The materials used as indicated by the symbols in the figure were as follows.

W: Nonionic type (polyoxyethylene nonylphenol ether)

X: Cationic type (tetradecylamine acetate)

[NOTE: legibility in question here]

Y: Biionic type (dimethyl alkyl betaine)

Z: Anionic type (potassium stearate soap)

The nonionic type was found to be the most effective. An effect was found with greater than 0.2 w% relative to the soybean milk, i.e., an amount corresponding to 2 wt % of the solid matter of the soybean milk.

However, when there was also a large amount of CaCl₂, scum precipitated, it was necessary to increase the quantity of surfactant. The combined use of a complexing agent was also effective.

In analyzing cosmetic products of this invention that contain a surfactant and soybean milk, the surfactant is analyzed by a standard method. It is added in an amount greater than the equivalent amount of soybean milk, which is thought to contain BaCl₂, and is boiled. The difference between the dried weight of the precipitate and its incinerated weight is measured. At the same time, the same procedure is carried out for the soy milk and a comparison is made. By this means, a quantitative determination can be made. Greater precision can be obtained by analyzing the N component.

Example 1

Shampoo Formulation

a. Soybean milk (containing 8.74% of solid matter)	10.0 W%
b. Polyoxyethylene lauryl ether sodium sulfate	30.0
c. Polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene lanolin	2.0
d. Ethylene glycol distearate	1.5
e. Glycerol	4.0
f. Paraben (methyl, ethyl)	0.3

g. Diethanolamide laurate	5.0
h. Benzalkonium hydrochloride	0.1
i. EDTA sodium salt	0.1
j. Carboxymethyl cellulose	1.0
k. Perfumes and pigments	g.s.
1. Purified water	45.9

j was added in advance to 20 times its volume of purified water and was stirred and dissolved as it was being heated. Next, b through e were added. Separately, a solution in which a, g, i and the remaining purified water were mixed was added, it was heated in the vicinity of 70°C and it was filtered with bleached cotton cloth, f, h and k were mixed and a product was obtained. This product was a shampoo for head hair having pail yellow bar-shaped microparticle luster. Hair oil was completely washed off without loss of hair quality. When the hair was dry blown after washing, there was a moist feel. There was no occurrence whatsoever of hardened scum, and, consequently, strips of dirt were not attached after hair washing.

Example 2

Example of a Cold Cream

a. Soybean milk (containing 9.07% of solid matter)	5.0 W%
b. Paraffin	5.0
c. Lanolin	3.0
d. Isopropyl myristate	6.0
e. Squalane	3.0
f. Mineral oil	25.0
g. Castor oil	5.0
h. Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate	2.0
i. Sorbitan monostearate	5.0
j. Paraben	0.2
k. Salicylic acid anilide	0.3
1. Boric acid	0.3
m. Fragrances	0.2
n. Purified water	40.0

b through h were mixed to form A. a, i through l and m were mixed to form B. They were both heated to 50°C and A was introduced into B. Next, m was added and thoroughly mixed and kneaded to form

a cream. When this product was applied to the skin, there was a refreshing feeling. The texture of the cream was fine and had a good feel and it did not separate. On observation under the microscope, each particle was found to be arranged uniformly and scum did not develop during storage.

Example 3

Example of Lotion	(for dry skin)
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\cdot	
a. Soybean milk (9.07% solid content)	3.5 W%
b. Stearic acid	2.0
c. Liquid paraffin	0.5
d. Sorbitol (70%)	2.0
e. Glycerol	2.0
f. Polyoxyethylene sorbitol monolaurate	1.5
g. Triethanolamine	0.2
h. Zinc phenol sulfonate	0.5
i. Hexachlorophene	0.2
j. EDTA sodium salt	0.5
k. Perfumes	Suitable amount

1. Purified water

added to make 100

a through I were mixed and a vial was filled with the mixture and stoppered to make a product. This product was a vanishing hand lotion containing soybean milk. The skin of housewives and housewives handling industrial water that had lost its water-soluble water components (Amendment 4) contained in the stratum corneum of the skin easily becomes rough. This product has the objective of replenishing this water by means of the components contained in soybean milk. Because this effect is lost when the emulsified particles of soybean milk becomes coarse scum, measures are taken to maintain its dispersion in fine particles by compounding f and other substances.

Example 4

Example of Hair Lotion (Rinse)

Formulation

a. Soybean milk powder [Amendment 5] (solid content 92 wt %)	5.0 W%
b. Polyoxyethylene nonyl phenol	1.0
c. Lecithin	0.2
d Castor oil	2.0

e. Olive oil	2.0
f. Sodium alginate	0.1
g. Alcohol (90%)	40.0
h. Cayenne pepper sticks	1.0
i. T oil [NOTE: possible abbreviation for Tall oil]	0.2
j. Paraben	0.2
k. Purified water	48.3

First, f was heated to 50° and thoroughly dissolved in g and k in that order and a, b, c, j, h, i, d and e were compounded in that order. In general, when this type of alcoholic aqueous solution is used as the base, compounding of large quantities of c, d and e brings about separation. However, by compounding a and b, a stable, emulsified state is brought about. This product prevents dryness of head hair, gives it pliability and inhibits occurrence of dandruff and itching.

In addition, it is particularly effective in protecting hair that has been subjected to permanent wave and hair dyeing treatment. Specifically, although these treatment agents are present in minute amounts after hair washing and damage hair quality, by making this product as a lotion, the hair is preserved by its action with the soybean oil.

Example 5

Example of Bath Agent

a. Soybean milk (solid content, 14.7%)	60.0 W%	
b. Na lauryl sulfate	5.0	
c. Polyoxyethylene nonyl phenol	5.0	
d. Hexamine	0.5	
e. EDTA tetrasodium salt	0.5	
f. Gentian violet (can be replaced by other pigments)	0.2	
g. Perfumes	0.5	
h. Purified water	28.83	

A through h were mixed and bonded to make the product. 180 ml of this product was used one time in a 180 liter family bath tub. When a large quantity was used, marked foaming occurs, it can be used in foreign style or special baths and incrustation in hot baths does not occur.

(Effect)

This invention can be used over a broad range as a cosmetic material, specifically as hair washing and head hair cosmetic products such as shampoos and rinses, general toilet waters such as after shave lotion and hand lotion, cream emulsions such as cleansing cream, shaving cream and cold cream, pack cosmetic

materials, foundations, bathing cosmetic products, face washing materials and soaps. After their use, they have the effect of making the skin and hair clean and moist and maintaining their health.

Brief Explanation of the Figure

The figure is a graphing of the experimental results indicating that addition of a surfactant is effective for controlling formation of scum on soybean milk. The horizontal axis shows the quantity of surfactant added and the vertical axis shows the quantity of scum generated.

The experimental conditions are described in the detailed description.

A: Case in which surfactant was not added but in which CaCl₂ was added

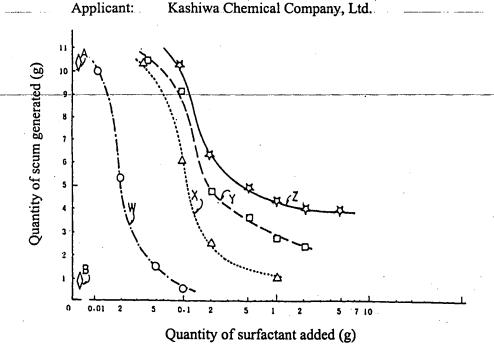
B: Case in which surfactant was not added and in which CaCl₂ was not added

W: Case in which a nonionic surfactant was added

X: Case in which a cationic surfactant was added

Y: Case in which an amphoteric surfactant was added

Z: Case in which an anionic surfactant was added



[NOTE: The Specification is followed by several Amendments.]

[Upper right quadrant and lower left quadrant, page (6): Amendment to the Document (Voluntary), dated 16 July 1986. This amendment affects a portion of the Specification and the contents are as follows. These changes have been made in the translation and the locations indicated as "Amendment 1," "Amendment 2," etc.

- (1) This amendment provides for correction of a printing error.
- (2) This amendment presents a translation problem. It provides for replacement of the English letters A and B by the Japanese characters that are used in lists. In the translation, English "A" and "B" have been retained.
- (3) This amendment provides for the insertion of the paragraph noted as Amendment 3 in the translation.
- (4) This amendment provides for the correction of a printing error.
- (5) This amendment provides for the addition of the word "powder" after soybean milk in the list of ingredients in Example 4.
- (6) Lower right quadrant, page (6): Amendment dated 5 September 1986. This amendment provides for a correction of the amendment of 16 July 1986 and is supplied separately.
- (7) Upper left quadrant, page (7): Amendment dated 16 July 1986. This amendment refers to the "Detailed Description of the Invention" under the Specification and is supplied separately.

⑲ 日本国特許庁(JP)

①特許出願公開

⑫ 公 開 特 許 公 報 (A)

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審査請求 未請求 発明の数 1 (全7頁)

化粧料 49発明の名称

. 创特 昭60-122134 昭60(1985)6月5日 **22**/H

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化蚌科 発明の名称

特許請求の範囲

化粧料成分と、特定成分として豆乳が配合され ており、かつ豆乳中の固形分に対し2 **以上の界 面活性剤が配合されていることを特徴とする化粧 料.

発明の詳細な説明

(産業上の利用分野)

本発明は豆乳が配合された化粧料に関するもの である.

大豆はマメ科の植物ダイズGlycine max.MERRILL の種子である。純植物性タンパク源としての重要 であり、またその加工品である(とうふ)豆富は 美容的効果のある食品であることは万人の認める ところである.

本発明者は大豆が食品としてのみならず、外用 としても美容に関し諸処の効能のあることを実験 的に見出した。ところでこれを含有する製品を商

品化するに当り、そのエキスは水抽出で以って乳 液状としたいわゆる「豆乳」であることから、豆 乳を原料として用いる化粧品を提供するものであ って、化粧品業界・理美容業界に広く利用し得る。 (従来の技術)

本発明は、大豆の種子を水浸して影調後磨研し、 水を加えて加熱し、不溶残渣を識別して得た乳液 「豆乳」を対象とする。一般に豆乳は P87.0~7.5 で固形分約9%含み、白色~帯黄白色の乳液状で あり、塩類また酸類を加えて加熱すると蛋白がゲ ル化したチーズ状のいわゆる豆富を折出する性質 がある。豆乳にはタンパク質3~5%、脂質3~ 5%含有する。このタンパクはアミノ酸パランス に優れリジンが高く、脂肪分はリノール酸合有が 高い。その他サポニン,リン脂質,ビタミンB等 美容に関係ある物質が多く含まれ化粧料として効 果があるであろうと推察されるにかりわらず、外 的施用されたとの報分はない。儘に類似する例と して、小豆含有サポニン効果を狙ったシャンプー 剤、黒色の色素を利用した染毛剤、溶媒抽出した

レシチンを含有する頭髪化粧品が知られている。 伝説的興味から牛乳風呂を仕立てたり、豆富の残 粕(雪花菜)で洗顔すると白くなるといった民間 での使用例は聞いたことがある.

(作用).

本発明者が豆丸を化粧料として使用してみたと ころ、予想し得ない数々の効果が認められた。

1) 水分を付加する効用

カサカサに乾いた皮膚は老化を迅進するといわ れるが、豆乳はその含有成分により、水分を與え かつ適度の水分を保持する作用を有する。皮膚の 🗓)光沢感を與える効果 水分を測定するモイスチャーメーターにより、20 名の施用者に施用したデーターを第1表に示す。

第1表

	コントロール	水にて拭く	豆乳にて拭く
翻部			
30分後	19~26	22~29	23~28
2 時間後	18~24	19~22	20~25
上膊部			
30分後	23~32	25~30	26~32
2 時間後	21~30	21~30	24~32
拿甲部			
30分後	16~24	18~26	20~30
2 時間後	14~26	14~26	16~29

皮膚また頭髪に豆乳を塗布し、しかる入浴する かシャワーにより除去した後はしっとりとした光 沢感を賦與する。塗布処理を行わないものと同時 に比較すると明らかに異なった感触であった。こ の感触は科学的データーにて表現出来ない面があ るが、施用者のアンケートにより把握し得る。第 2 表は家庭用 180 ℓ 浴槽で豆乳を 1.8 ℓ 加え入浴 させた際の結果である。

第2表

_	実験者の構成	6-~12≯	13~18. /	19~26. /	27~36≯	36~56.7	56≯C/L	# 1
	男子 (ハ)	3	7	8	9	23	9	59
	女子 (八)	5	6	12	14	18	6	61
	81	8	13	20	23	41	15	120

アンケート結果

	良とする	中庸である	不可とする	無回答
浴器について	浴のキメが細い	普通で変らない	かえって不可である	判らない
	77	10	12	21
入浴時	湯あたりがよい	別に変らない	きもちが悪い	不回答
	90	3	9	18
石鹼で洗う	泡立ちがよい	別に変らない	汚れがとれない	不明
	86	14	4	16
湯上りの気分	ほかほかしている	別に変らない	かえって気分が悪い	料らない
	94	9	10	7
肌の感触	すべすべした感じ	別にどうという	さっぱりとしない	
	38	ことはない 4	. 2	
	しっとりした感じ		残垢の感じ	不 明
	35		3	4
	むっちりとした感		ねっとりした感じ	
	ات 25 25		9	

また、頭髪のシャンプー時に豆乳を配合して行う と、後に整髪料を附したときギラギラした妄直な 感じでなく、落着いた艶になる。

□) 汚れを落す作用

実験 A: オシロイ (顔料配合物80.0%,ソルビト

ール4.0%、ソルビタンセスキオレエート10.0%、ワセリン0.5%、流動パラフィン2.0%、プロピレングリコール2.5%、ヒマシ油1.0%)をスリガラスに一定に塗り試験片とする。実施例1 の処方品(甲)とそれから豆乳を除き残余100.0%とした処方品(乙)との10倍希釈液に試験を浸漬し、30分間揺動し試験片を取出し5回水洗する。試験実施前のスリガラスを基準として光の透過度の比率を測定したところ次の通りであった。

A: 97.7 %

B: 82.1 %

IV) その他の効能

前述の遇り豆丸には必須アミノ酸・脂肪酸・レシチン、ビタミン類を多く含有するから、之が生体に外部から與えられたとしても頭皮・頭髪・皮膚をすこやかに保つ効能効果は充分推量出来るところである。

V) 益 性

豆乳は飲食したとき毒性は全く認められない。 8人の女性に毎朝10倍希釈の豆乳で洗顔させ、

92日間経過したが異常は全く認められていない。

以上説明により豆乳の効能効果は判ったが、これを含有する化粧品類の実際使用に当って第一の問題は腐敗変質に関することであり、これは適切な化学薬剤の添加、滅菌処理の実施等の対応により解決出来る。

 も、スカムが洗去されないで附着した状態で人前 に出るわけにゆかない。従って化粧品においては、 このスカムが凝固発生しないように工夫されねば ならない。

本発明者はこの解決方法として具体的に界面活 性割の添加することを見出した。

実験 B:市販豆乳 (無添加: 蒸発残分9.14% (105°, 2g, 3hr)) 10m & をピーカーにとり、水20m & と界面活性剤の各段階量を加え、次にCaC & z ・ 2 Hz0 N/10液 10m & を加え全体を 50m & とし、湯浴上で30分加熱する。減布を以って減過し、5分間水切りの後減布上に残ったスカム(含水のまゝ)を秤量する。結果は関面に示す。

本図において(A)は界面活性剤を加えない場合10g以上のスカムの発生がみられ(B)はCaC & 』を加えない場合である。界面活性剤(W.X.Y.2)を加えた場合或る量にてスカムの発生を抑えることが可能であることを示す。図においての記号について使用した原料は次の遺れである。

W:ノニオン型(タサオキシエテレンノニルフュノールエータル)

X:カチオン型(タトタテシルアミン ・酢酸塩)

Y:ビイオン型 (53587848ペタイン)

Z:アニオン型 (スタアタン酸カサ石鹼)

最も効果の認められるのはノニオン型であり、豆乳に対し、0.2m%以上で効果が認められ即ち豆乳の固形分当り2m%に相当する。

しかし更に CaC & まが多くなるとスカムは沈澱するので、界面活性剤を増量する必要があり、またコンプレキソン剤の併用が有効である。

本発明になる界面活性剤と豆乳とを含む化粧品を分析するには、界面活性剤は通常法で行い、豆乳は BaC & 』を含有していると思われる豆乳量と等最以上に加え煮沸し沈澱物の乾燥量とその灰化量の差を秤り、同時に豆乳について同様操作を行ったものと比較することによって定量し得るし、更にN分を分析することによってもより適格となる

実施例1

シャンプーの処方

a 豆乳 (固形分8.74% 含有)

10.0W%

b	ずすオキシエテレンラクリルエーテル 硫酸ナトリウム ∵	30.0
c	ポリオキシエテレンポリオキシブロビレンタノリン	2.0
đ	ダステアサン酸エチレングリコール	1.5
e	グリセリン	4.0
f	ガラベン (メテル, エテル)	0.3
g	ラクリル酸ダエクノールアミド	5.0
h	塩酸インタルコニタム	0.1
i	エブト 酸ニナトリウム	0.1
j	ままずキシネグテルセルローズ Ha	1.0
k,	香料及び色素	£.3
1	建则 水	45.0

予め」は20倍量の特製水に加え、加温しつ競拌し溶解させる。次いでり~eを加え、別にa、g。iと残余の特製水を混合した液を加え70で附近に加熱し晒布を以って減過し、f.h.k.を混合して製品を得た。本品は淡黄色パール状微粒子光沢を有する限髪用シャンプーである。髪質を損うことなく整髪油類は完全に洗去され、水洗後ドライブローしたときしっとりした感触であった。また固まったスカムは全く発生せずしたがって洗髪

後その様な汚片は附着することはない。

実施例 2

コールドクリームの例

ムのきめは細かく感触がよく、分離することはない。顕微鏡下観察で各粒子は均一に整っており、 保存中にスカムを生ずることはない。

a 豆乳 (固形分9.07% 含有)	5.0W9	6 実施例 3	
b ガラフィン	5.0	ローション(乾性皮膚用)の例	
c 7/9>	3.0	a 豆乳 (固形分9.07%)	3.5 W %
d イソプロピルミリステート	6.0	b スタアサン 酸	2.0
e スクサラン	3.0	c 流動パラフィン	0.5
f 2398248	25.0	d ysel-s (702)	2.0
g tt9 油	5.0	e /121>	2.0
h ずサオキタエチレンソルビタンモノステアレート	2.0	まずまキシエテレンソルビトールモノラウレート	1.5
i ソルビケンモノステアレート	5.0	g 1919/-872>	0.2
j ガラベン	0.2	h フェノールスルフォン酸亜鉛	0.5
k タルテル酸アニリド	0.3	i ヘキサクロフェン	0.2
1 #7酸	0.3	j zfl 酸Na	0.5
m 香料	0.2	k 香料.	遺宜
n 精製水	40.0	1 精製水	かえて 100とする
b~hを混合しAとし、a・i~1	・mを混合し	a~1を混合し、瓶に充塡密栓し	

b~hを混合しAとし、a・i~l·mを混合し Bとし、両者50でに加温してBの中へAを投入す る。次いでmを加えよく混練しクリームとする。 本品は皮膚に塗布したとき清涼感があり、クリー

a~1を混合し、瓶に充塡密栓し製品とする。本品は豆乳を含むバニシング系ハンドローションである。主緒や職業上水を扱う家政婚は、皮膚の角

質層に含まれている水溶性水分が失われ皮膚が荒れ易い。本品は豆乳含有成分によってそれを補うを目的とするが、豆乳乳化粒子が粗大スカムとなってはその効果を失うので (、その他の配合により微粒に分散を保つ工夫がされている。

実施例4

ヘアローション(リンス)の例

処方

a	豆乳 (固形分92m%)	5.0W
b.	#9オキシエテレン/ニ&フェ/ー#	1.0
c	レジチン	0.2
· d	LTタ 油	2.0
e	オリーブ油	2.0
ſ	7ルギン酸 Na	0.1
g	783-8 (90%)	40.0
_	トゥガラシシチンキ	1.0
i	T 字油	0.2
. j	ガラベン	0.2
k		48.3
•••	f を g , k の順に50℃に加熱し	しよく溶解し、

a. b, c, j, h, i, d, eの順に調合して成る。一般にこの様なアルコール水をベースとした場合 c, d, e の多量配合は分離を生ず が、a, b の配合により乳化状になって安定である。本品は頭髪のバサツキを防ぎ柔軟性を臭え、かつフケ, カユミの発生を抑える。

また、とくにパーマネントウェーブ、 築毛処理 を行った毛髪の保護に有効である。即ちこれらの 処理薬剤は洗髪後とはいえ微量存在し毛質を傷め るが、本品でローションをすることにより処理取 剤は豆乳と作用するので髪は保全される。

実施例 5

浴用剤の例

a	豆乳 (固形分14.7%)	60.0W%
ь	Natitation	5.0
c	ポリオキウエテレンノニルフェノール	5.0
đ	4#92>	0.5
е	ェデト 酸 4Na	0.5
ſ	タンチアナハイオレット(他の色素で代用得)	0.2
g	香料	0.5

h 精製水

28.83

a~hを混合し概結して製品とする。本品180m & を家庭用浴槽 180 & に1回分として使用する。使用量を多くすれば者しく発泡し洋式また特殊向浴用剤となり、浴湯中に湯垢が生じない。

(効 果)

本発明は化粧料として即ちシャンプー リンス 等の洗髪・頭髪化粧品・アフターシェービングローション・ハンドローション等の一般化粧水類・クレンジングクリーム・シェービングクリーム・コールドクリーム等のクリーム乳液類・パック用化粧料・ファンデーション類・浴用化粧品類・洗顔料類、石鹼類等広範囲に広用し得、使用後皮膚、頭髪清浄にしかつうるおい奥えすこやかに保つ効果がある。

図面の簡単な説明

図面は豆乳のスカムの形成を抑静するために、 界面活性剤の添加が効果のあることを示す実験値 をグラフ化したものであり、機能に昇面活性剤の 添加量をとり、縦軸にスカムの発生量をとって表 した。

実験条件は詳細な説明中に記載の通りである。

A:界面活性剤を加えないで CaCII を加えた場合

B:界面活性剤を加えないで CaCsts も加えない場合

W:ノニオン型界面活性剤を加えた場合

X:カチオン型界面活性剤を加えた場合

Y:両性型界面活性剤を加えた場合

2:アニオン型界面活性剤を加えた場合

出 願 人 株式会社 柏化学工



特開昭62-36304(6)

手統補正書(註)

昭和61年 7月16日

特許庁長官

R

1.事件の表示

特許職 昭和60年122134号

2.発明の名称 欠 ショウ リョウ

3. 補正をする者

事件との関係 特許出職人

インスファインパンフアノイップ 住所 東京都中央区日本橋小網町8番4号

カラワ カ ガブ コウ ギョウ 氏名 株式会社 格 化 学 エ 集

代表者 相 存 哲 郎 小田 八田

4 . 補正の対象 明細音の一部

5. 補正の内容



(1)明編書第2頁第18行中「報分」を次記のとおり訂正する。

スカムの箱生質』

E.

¥

(2)明細世第7頁第10行。第11行の「A:。B:」を次記のとおり訂正す

·__

尹: 二 乙:

(3) 明細書第9頁第5行と第7行との間に次紀の文章を挿入する。

E

原豆乳は前配の様に水分が高いので、取倒上の便と変質の点を併考して、 乾燥品を用いてよい。豆乳乾燥粉の分析例として、蛋白質40~45%、 贈助15~18%、炭水化物30~35%、灰分4~5%、水分2~10 %が普遍である。

(4)明備書第14頁第1行中「水分」を次記のとおり訂正する。

1

成分

(5)明練書第14頁第9行に次記のごとく1字加入する。

E

a. 豆乳粉 (固形分92W%)

以上

手統補正會

昭和61年 9月5日

特許厅長官 宇 實 道 應照

1.事件の表示 昭和60年特許顕第122134月

2. 発明の名称 化粧料

3. 補正する者

事件との関係 特許出願力

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4. 補正命令の日付

昭和61年 8月19日

5.補正により増加する発明の数

D. 1.

6. 補正の対象

「昭和61年 7月16日付提出の手統補正書の補正の対象

の傷」

7.補正の内容 別紙のとおり





特開昭62-36304 (フ)

手統補正書

昭和61年 7月16日

特許庁長官 宇 賀 道 鄭暾

1.事件の表示 昭和60年特許額第122134号

2. 発明の名称 化粧料

3.補正する者

- 事件との関係

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代表者 相 居 哲 島

4 MITOHE

明細書「発明の詳細な説明」の儒

5. 補正の内容

別紙の通り